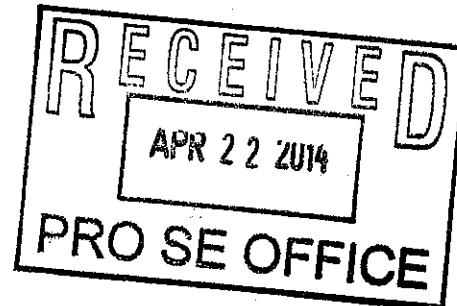


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ORIGINAL

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK



-----X
DANIEL FILS-AIME,
Plaintiff,

vs.

CIVIL RIGHTS SUIT—JURY TRIAL

DEMANDED--"Nigger Chasing"

POLICE OFFICER "JOHN" GRILL, NYP
Tax # 938619, Precinct 070; CITY OF NEW
YORK,
Defendant,

CV 14 2610
AMON, CH.J.
BLOOM, M.J.

-----X

Plaintiff(s) , as and for this complaint against the defendants based upon personal knowledge, alleges as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1). That this is an action pursuant to 42 USC 1981, 1982, 1983, 1985, the 1st, 4th, 5th and 14th Amendments to the States Constitution; Article I, Section 6, 11 and 12th of the New York State Constitution and related state claims for false arrest, malicious prosecution, abuse of process, intentional infliction of emotional distress, negligence, conversion and plaintiff also seeks equitable relief as stated herein below.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2). This court has jurisdiction over the federal claims pursuant to 28 USC and 1331 and 1333(a)(4) and supplemental jurisdiction over the state claims pursuant 28 USC 1337(a). Venue lies in this district pursuant 28 USC 1331(b) because the claims arose in this district.

PARTIES AND ADDRESS

3). Plaintiff was and still is a resident of in the State of New York , County of Kings. Plaintiff's address is: 1016 Ocean Avenue, Apt. A-3, Brooklyn, NY, 11230. Plaintiff is Haitian and skin color being Black; the same color as that of police abused victim --- Haitian male: Abner Louima ironically victimized by Police of the same NYPD Police Precinct.

4). Defendant CITY OF NEW YORK (i.e. the New York City Police Department) is a municipal corporation and entity duly organized and existing by virtue of the laws of the State of New York, and the New York City Corporation Counselors Offices, 100 Church Street, New York City, 10007, NY, is its attorney.

5). Defendant Police Officer, at all relevant times, was and is a New York City Police Officer of the New City Police Department and an employee of the Defendant City of New York. This

police officer, at all times relevant, was assigned to Precinct 070 and which is believed to be located at 154 Lawrence Avenue, Brooklyn, NY, 11230-1103, (718) 851-5511.

The police station the cop provided upon the plaintiff's ticket is attached hereto as Exhibit-A, and pleaded in full here as if completely written.

FACTS

6). That on or about February 20th 2014, at about, 1235 (military time) , plaintiff was in the area of and within a locked and fenced in barrier in front of bulding known as 624 East East 17th Street, Brooklyn, NY, commonly known to the area folks as the "Haitian Community."

7). That the defendant police officer approached the plaintiff and ordered the latter to produce identification. Despite the closed off area where this confrontation took place the described cop here entered sans legal process or warrants. The victim here complied with the demands of the police officer.

8). That plaintiff asked the officer why such action was being taken and the officer then claimed that the plaintiff was observed committing an offense of the law. In particularly, the police officer alleged that plaintiff violated either Title 10 of the New York City Administrative Code, section 10-125 (a)(2)(b) ,(hereinafter referred to as "10-125 (a)(2)(b),"or Title 22 of the New York State Codes, Rules or Regulations, Section 1050.7(g), (hereinafter referred to as the "Transit Authority Rules of Conduct")

9). That 10-125(a)(2)(b) reads as follows:

"NO PERSON SHALL DRINK OR CONSUME AN ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE, OR POSSESS, WITH INTENT TO DRINK OR CONSUME, AN OPEN CONTAINER CONTAINING AN ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE IN ANY PUBLIC PLACE EXCEPT AT A BLOCK PARTY, FEAST OR SIMILAR FUNCTION FOR WHICH A PERMIT HAS BEEN OBTAINED"

11). That an "Alcoholic beverage" is clearly defined in the New York Administrative Code, Title 10, Section 10-125(1)(a), (hereinafter referred to as "10-125(a)(1).")

12). That 10-125(a)(1) reads as follows:

"ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE. ANY LIQUID INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION CONTAINING MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF ONE PERCENT (.005) OF ALCOHOL BY VOLUME."

11a). That a least one New York Supreme Court agreed with this definition in William Bankhead vs. NYC Police Officer Erick Wolf, Index #22325/00 (Supreme Court, Kings County Brooklyn NY, IAS Part 42, Judge Ira Harkavy). There the Court, upon an Order to Show Cause, ruled the Police would be liable for damages if they fail to prove that the substance inside a can contains "more than 1/2 of of 1 percentof alcohol . . ." That the defendant remain resistant to abide by the ruling made where defendants conduct is applied to Non-Whites.

13). That the Transit Authority Rules of Conduct reads as follows:

**" DISORDERLY CONDUCT. NO PERSON ON OR IN THE
FACILITY OR CONVEYANCE SHALL: . . . DRINK ANY
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE OR POSSESS ANY OPENED
OR UNSEALED CONTAINER OF ALCOHOLIC
BEVERAGE, EXCEPT ON PREMISES DULY LICENSED
FOR THE SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, SUCH AS BARS AND
RESTAURANTS"**

- 14). That there are no known definitions of the term "*alcoholic beverage*" described within the Transit Authority Rules of Conduct, revised edition of 6/97 and under "Job # 0597025."
- 15). That the victim here did immediately deny having any kind of alcoholic beverage within the bottle, can or vessel described within paragraph 6, supra. and denied any item upon his person was that from any producer of any kind of alcoholic beverage.
- 16). Furthermore the plaintiff informed the officer that he knew of the particular section within the New York City Administrative Code which defines an "alcoholic beverage," and recited that section to the police officer hereto. Furthermore, the plaintiff respectfully demanded that the officer check for the existence of the "government warning" upon the flask that must be labeled to any alcoholic beverage, and to investigate the top, bottom, and sides of the flask for, inter alia, a Universal Price Code and verify if such label was in violation of the 1996 Federal Anti-Counterfeiting Consumer Protection Act. That despite this, the police officer prepared a summons at that point for the identical offense(s) disregarding suc., and such disregard continued by the officer even after the institution of the state court proceedings.
- 17). That the plaintiff respectfully asked the officer to take the alleged chemical contraband within the bottle, can or vessel for analyses by the police department laboratory. The officer indicated that this was unnecessary as the only proof needed in court later would be the brand name, i.e., the label, upon the bottle, can or vessel of the alleged chemical contraband. At the scene, plaintiff told the officer a court order for examination of the label and testing of the alleged alcoholic beverage would occur. The cop-defendant hereto immediately destroyed the physical evidence, and refused, neglected or denied plaintiff an itemized receipt for plaintiff's personal property. That, in fact, the acts by the officer(s) was not to enforce a legitimate law, but that of "Nigger Chasing" denying equal protection to Plaintiff to be let alone, to have equal access to travel the thoroughfares as that given to White people.
- 18). That plaintiff informed the police officer that the label is no proof of the physical make-up of the chemical within the bottle, can or vessel.
- 19). That nonetheless, the police officer(s) handed the plaintiff a summons, namely, to appear before a court of the City of New York , County of New York
- 20). At no time described hereinabove did the police officer hereto act in a manner so as to seek the ends of justice, or to fulfill the officer's own oath of office, and being compliance with the New York City Police Department manual, but upon "Nigger Chasing" which prevents non-White from standing, walking or traveling the public thoroughfares, and Right to be Let Alone on equal terms as White People are afforded. So too is there the NYPD custom and practice of "Nigger Chasing," a term applied to the official institution of prosecutions without any evidence of an offense by the defendant police officer. That on the other hand "Racial Profiling" has been

- defined by numerous U.S. Supreme Court rulings; none of which apply to the instance action.
- 20a). That the plaintiff did not receive any police department "Property Clerk Invoice (PD-521), from the named police officer(s) herein, or from any other police officer for personal property, vis, the can, bottle or any other kind of flask seized/destroyed by police officials on the date and time aforementioned. That could be determined by a tribunal as proof of the presence upon the plaintiff of the proscribed chemical substances detailed here. NYPD cops are forbidden by laws to engage in Klu Klux Klan or other hate groups activities while upon the employed by the City of New York in the position of a Police Officer.
- 20b). That there exist a clear duty; in accordance with the NYC Charter, Chapter 18, Section 435(a), on the police force in New York City to, inter alia, protect property and rights of person.
- 21). That the plaintiff appeared before the New York City Court , namely, and was ultimately vindicated of all offenses charged by the identified police officer(s) and at the assistance of the remaining defendants hereto. Furthermore, none of the defendants appeared before the state court proceeding with any kind of lab report regarding the identity of the alleged liquid "alcoholic beverage" abovementioned. In addition, the officer(s) hereto failed, neglected or refused to verified whether or not the container's label or Ad was counterfeit. That in the New York City Police Department and among the defendants hereto there is a unwritten policy and practice called the "Nigger Chasing" whereby persons of such races involving Non-Whites are deliberately targeted for ticketing, arrest, detention, searches, destruction of personal property. That no search & seizure reports were made by the defendants regarding plaintiff.
- 22). At no time described herein above did the victim commit any act of provocation so as to justify or warrant the behavior by the defendant police officer. That enforcement of "Nigger Chasing" and robbery (NYS Penal Law, 160.05, et.seq) and larceny (NYS Penal Law, 155.30, subd..5, et.seq.), plus official misconduct (NYS Penal Law, 195.00), filing false written statement (NYS Penal law, 210.45) was the true reason behind the aforementioned behavior of the named police officer(s) and to cover-up same with the assistance of the remaining defendants. That within sociology, it taught of "Whiteness," a horrific racist fact that Whites abuse Non-Whites solely because it is a acceptable and a "norm." There is no crime that whiteness has not committed against people of colour.... We must blame whiteness for the continuing patterns today... which damage and prevent the humanity of those of us within it....We must blame whiteness for the continuing patterns today that deny the rights of those outside of whiteness and which damage and pervert the humanity of those of us within it." So said Decentering Whiteness by Jeff Hitchcock, Speech given at the 3rd National Conference on Whiteness, University of Chicago, November 7, 1998.
- CLAIMS**
- AS AND FOR A FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION FOR FALSE ARREST AS AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS.**
- 23). Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and realigns each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 22, supra., with the same force and effect as if hereinafter set forth at length.
- 24). At all relevant times, the defendant police officer and an employee of the City of New York, acted under color of laws and within the scope of the duties as employee, agents and official of the defendant City of New York .
- 25). Upon information and belief and at all relevant time herein, the defendant City of New York employed the particular police officer identified hereinabove.
- 26). At all relevant times herein, on the date of , the defendant police officer caused plaintiff to

be arrested by an agent, employee and/or servant of the defendant City of New York .

27). That the aforementioned arrest and subsequent detention were without probable cause or any justification and was further based upon defendant's false statements, falsified reports, falsified documents, falsified evidence and perjured testimony.

28). There was no warrant issued for the arrest of the plaintiff which occurred on the date aforementioned..

29) .The arrest of the plaintiff by the defendant police officer was without probable cause and without reasonable grounds for the police officer hereto to believe that plaintiff had committed a violation, offense or even a criminal act; the police officer defendant further knew that he/she was without probable cause to arrest plaintiff, and this defendant intentionally made false statements, committed perjury, falsified reports, falsified official documents and falsified evidence to effect the false and unlawful arrest of the plaintiff.

30). As a result of the police officer-defendant's unlawful, malicious and false arrest of the plaintiff , this defendant placed this plaintiff under arrest, deprived plaintiff of his liberty without due process of law and confined and incarcerated the plaintiff against the person's will.

31). That at all times herein mentioned, defendant City of New York was and is vicariously liable for the false arrest of the particular plaintiff by its employee police officer under the doctrine of respondent superior.

32). That as a result of the false arrest which the plaintiff suffered, the particular plaintiff was incarcerated for approximately within the location described herein above, plaintiff since suffers from recurring and terrifying memories, nightmares, dreams, difficulty in concentrating , irritability, inability to function in common activities (work/hobbies), general tenseness and anxiety, plaintiff's earning power was impaired, and large sums of money were expended by plaintiff in the defense of the offenses charged.

33). That by reason of the foregoing intentional, concerted, unlawful, malicious, reckless and deliberately indifferent conduct and false arrest, the plaintiff is entitled to recover compensatory damages in the sum of THREE MILLION DOLLARS (\$3,000,000.00) as against all defendants, and punitive damages and/or exemplary damages as a matter of law in the sum of SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS (\$620,000,000.00) and, if applicable, attorney's fees as against the individual defendant police officer.

**AS AND FOR A SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT AS
AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS.**

34). Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 22, supra., with the same force and effect as if hereinafter set forth at length.

35). That subsequent to the false arrest, plaintiff was held in custody, incarcerated and detained as fully described in this complaint.

36). At all relevant times hereto, this particular plaintiff was conscious of his imprisonment, detention and confinement by the defendant police officer.

37), That at the aforementioned detention and incarceration was the result of a false and illegal imprisonment, which plaintiff was caused to suffer.

38). At all relevant times, the defendant police officer acted under color of law and within the scope of the duties as an employee, agent and official of the defendant City of New York .

39). That at all times herein mentioned, defendant City of New York was and is vicariously liable for the false imprisonment of the particular plaintiff by its employee police officer under the

doctrine of respondent superior.

40). That as a result of the false imprisonment which the plaintiff suffered, plaintiff was imprisoned as described hereinabove, plaintiff since suffers from recurring terrifying memories, nightmares, dreams, difficulty in concentrating, irritability, inability to function in common activities (work/hobbies), general tenseness and anxiety, and large sums of money were expended by plaintiff in the defense of the offenses as charged.

41). That by reason of the foregoing intentional concerted, unlawful, malicious, reckless and deliberate indifferent conduct and false imprisonment, plaintiff is entitled to recover damages in the sum of THREE MILLION DOLLARS (\$3,000,000.00) as against all defendants, and punitive and/exemplary damages as a matter of law in the sum of SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS (\$620,000,000.00) and, if applicable, attorney fees as against the individual defendant police officer.

AS AND FOR A THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION AS AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS.

42). Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 22, supra., with the same force and effect as if hereinafter set forth at length.

43). That following the arrest and imprisonment of plaintiff, court proceedings were initiated against the plaintiff by the defendants City of New York, and Police Officer. .

44). Approximately or soon thereafter, plaintiff appeared in a court of the City of New York for the County of

45). Defendant police officer testified and committed perjury either personally/absentia before the court of the City of New York aforementioned in the course and general scope of the police officer's employment duties and official duties with the defendant City of New York .

46). That the initiation of the aforesaid proceeding was a result of false statements, misrepresentations, perjured testimony, falsified reports, falsified official documents, falsified evidence, suppressed evidence and bad faith conduct of defendants City of New York and the police officer named hereinabove.

47). Thereafter a hearing/trial upon the offense was commenced against the plaintiff.

48). False statements, misrepresentations, perjured testimony, falsified reports, falsified official documents, falsified evidence, suppressed evidence and bad faith conduct by defendant City of New York and the police officer hereto were, in total or part, presented at the proceeding of this plaintiff.

49). On or about before a court of the City of New York as aforementioned, a hearing/trial verdict acquitted plaintiff of all of the charged offenses.

50). That there was insufficient and defective evidence and no probable cause upon which to commence the aforementioned prosecution.

51). Defendants City of New York and the particular police office named above had actual or apparent knowledge of facts strong enough to justify a reasonable person in the belief that there was an absence of lawful grounds for the prosecution of the plaintiff in the manner complained of.

52). Defendants City of New York and the officer named above knew of, or had reason to know that the plaintiff was not guilty of the offense as was charged.

53). That at the times of the aforementioned malicious prosecution, the defendant police officer was acting under color of law in the course and general scope of employment duties and official

duties pursuant to the authority given by the defendant City of New York .

54). That at all times herein mentioned, defendant City of New York was and is vicariously liable for the malicious prosecution of the particular plaintiff caused by its employee police officer under the doctrine of respondent superior.

55). That as a result of the malicious prosecution to which the plaintiff was subject, plaintiff since suffers from recurring terrifying memories, nightmares, dreams, difficulty in concentrating, irritability, inability to function in common activities (work/hobbies), general tenseness and anxiety, plaintiff was imprisoned as described hereinabove and large sums of money were expended by plaintiff in defense of the offenses charged.

56). That by reason of the foregoing intentional, concerted, unlawful, malicious, reckless and deliberately indifferent conduct and malicious prosecution, plaintiff is entitled to recover compensatory damages in the sum of THREE MILLION DOLLARS (\$3,000,000.00) as against all defendants, and punitive and/or exemplary damages as a matter of law in the sum of SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS (\$620,000,000.00) and, if applicable, attorney fees as against the individual defendant police officer.

AS AND FOR A FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION FOR INTENTIONAL INFILCTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS AS AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS.

57). Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 22, supra., with the same force and effect as if hereinafter set forth at length.

58). That at all times herein mentioned, defendant City of New York, and the police officer hereto exhibited extreme, outrageous and reckless conduct by falsely arresting, imprisoning, detaining and incarcerating, plus maliciously prosecuting the plaintiff with the use of perjured testimony and/or false reports, falsified official documents, falsified evidence and bad conduct.

59). That the defendants City of New York and the police officer hereto intentionally inflicted and caused the plaintiff to suffer severe emotional distress and extreme mental anguish.

60). That the defendants hereto exhibited the above stated conduct with a blatant disregard of a substantial possibility of causing the plaintiff to suffer severe emotional distress and extreme mental anguish.

61). That at the time of the aforementioned conduct, defendant police officer was acting under color of law in the course and general scope of employment duties and official duties pursuant to the authority given the defendant City of New York .

62). That at all times herein mentioned, defendant City of New York was and is vicariously liable for the intentional infliction of emotional distress to plaintiff caused by its employee police officer under the doctrine respondent superior.

63). That as a result of the defendants' extreme, outrageous and reckless conduct to which the plaintiff was intentionally subjected, plaintiff's health was impaired and plaintiff was caused to suffer severe emotional distress and extreme mental anguish.

64). That by reason of the foregoing intentional, concerted, unlawful, malicious, reckless and deliberately indifferent conduct and intentional infliction of emotional distress, plaintiff is entitled to recover damages in the sum of THREE MILLION DOLLARS (\$3,000,000.00) as against all defendants, and punitive damages and/or exemplary damages as a matter of law in the sum of SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS (\$620,000,000.00) AND, if applicable, attorney fees as against the individual defendant police officer.

AS AND FOR A FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION FOR ABUSE OF PROCESS AS AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS.

65). Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 22, supra., with the same force and effect as if hereinafter set forth at length.

66). The arrest, detention, incarceration or imprisonment, including the prosecution of the plaintiff by the defendants City of New York and the particular police officer hereto was for reasons other than to legally prosecute the plaintiff and find the latter guilty of the alleged acts at the scene and by the Court aforementioned within paragraphs 1 through 22, supra.

67). That at time of the aforementioned abuse of process, the defendant police officer was acting under color of law in the course and general scope of employment duties and duties pursuant to the authority given by the defendant City of New York .

68). The arrest, and subsequent acts, including the prosecution of the plaintiff by defendant police officer and the City of New York was solely motivated to conceal criminal actions at the scene aforesaid; to avoid criminal prosecution and employment termination.

69). The arrest, imprisonment and later prosecution of the plaintiff was solely motivated to establish a cover-up of racism and corruption in an agency of the City of New York ; its great embarrassment and humiliation over the ticketing of Haitian-Americans, Non-Whites, and/or their white counter-parts for merely being in possession of alcoholic beverage advertisement such as labels and/or printed advertisement upon cans, bottles, or other vessels, and/or the unlawful, and illegal stop-frisk and searches/ destruction of civilian's personal property, plus physical evidence useful to persons of said races by the City of New York 's own police officers.

70). That by reason of the foregoing intentional, unlawful, malicious, reckless and deliberately indifferent conduct and abuse of process, plaintiff is entitled to recover compensatory damages in the sum of THREE MILLION DOLLARS (\$3,000,000.00) as against all defendants, and punitive and/or exemplary damages as a matter of law in the sum SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS (\$620,000,000.00) and, if applicable, attorney fees as against the individual defendant police officer.

AS AND FOR A SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION FOR NEGLIGENCE AS AGAINST THE CITY OF NEW YORK .

71).Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraph 1 through 22, supra., with the same force and effect as if hereinafter set forth at length.

72). That the at the time of the aforementioned false arrest, false imprisonment, malicious prosecution, intentional infliction of emotional distress and abuse of lawful process, all of the above-captioned defendants were acting under color of law in the course and general scope of their employment duties and official duties pursuant to the authority given by the City of New York .

73). That at the time of the aforementioned false arrest, false imprisonment, malicious prosecution, intentional infliction of emotional distress, the defendant City of New York , at all relevant times herein, should have known and reason or opportunity to know, that the specific agent, servant and/or employee named as defendant in this complaint was unfit for the employment for which the person was hired, unfit for the official duties delegated to said individual and unfit for the law enforcement and investigatory responsibilities to which same was assigned.

74). That the municipal defendant hereto was further negligent. In that, at no time, either prior to the police officer's employment, whereby it was foreseeable that defendant would be required to come into contact with the general public, did the municipal defendant ascertain whether this particular police officer was emotionally capable of performing the duties delegated. The defendant City of New York failed to administer to said police officer well known and

standardized tests so as to ascertain said police officer's personality towards violence, racism, over-reacting, dishonesty, or incompetence in situation said police officer would likely to encounter.

75). That the City of New York was further negligence. In that, during the employment of the defendant police officer hereto the defendant City of New York became aware, either constructively or from actual knowledge based upon prior complaints, of problems with this particular police officer that, clearly indicated unfitness, and the municipal defendant failed to take immediate and appropriate action such as investigation, reassignment, or discharge of the identified police officer.

76). That the City of New York defendant hereto was further negligent. In that, it, through its police commissioners, commanders, inspectors, lieutenants, sergeants and officers, routinely and regularly entrusted New York City property, such as, weapons, uniforms, shields, automobiles, handcuffs summonses, and vicinity to the defendant police officer. That by reason of and in consequence of this entrustment, injury was directly caused to the plaintiff.

77). That under the oath of office and the written rules and regulations promulgated by the New York City Police Department, inter alia, commonly called the "**Patrol Guide**," or "**Department Manual**," as published by the defendant City of New York , chemical evidence is supposed to be vouchered and forwarded to the laboratory of the City of New York by the defendant police officer.

78). That under the oath of office and the written rules and regulations promulgated by the New York City Police department, inter alia, commonly called the "**Patrol Guide**," or "**Department Manual**," as published by the defendant City of New York , line officers and command personnel have an affirmative duty to intercede and to prevent crimes and other misconduct committed by police officers and to report misconduct by police officers and to report such conduct whenever they become aware of it.

78a). That under the **New York City Charter, Chapter 18, Section 435(a)**, the City of New York 's police department and force must protect the property and rights of persons in the City of New York .

79). That the defendant City of New York , through its agents, servants and/or employees have neglected, failed or deliberately refused to so act as stated within paragraphs 77 through 78(a).

80). That the defendant City of New York , through its agents, servants, and/or employees has had notice, both constructively and actual, of routine abuses of citizens by police officers by both the Mollen Commission report issued in or around 1994 and by virtue of the report of Amnesty International issued in or around 1996, and contiued civil complaints, Internal Affairs Bureau filings made by citizens as far back as 1996 up to present regarding the similar set of allegations as within this complaint

81). That by the defendant City of New York 's failure, refusal or neglect to protect the rights of others, the municipal defendant either requested, engaged or condoned the behavior by the named police officer hereto.

82). That by hiring, retaining, employing, failing to supervise, failing to screen, failing to test, failing to evaluate, failing to monitor, failing to manage failing to train and failing to investigate the aforementioned agent, servant and/or employee, defendant City of New York negligently created and caused a situation where it was likely that said agent, servant and/or employee would, as result of work history, unfit character, malicious temperament, racism, criminal propensity, inadequate training, inadequate management and inadequate supervision, unlawfully arrest, unlawfully imprison, unlawfully deprive innocent persons of Constitutional rights under

the United States Constitution and the New York State Constitution, intentionally and wrongfully inflict emotional distress, intentionally and wrongfully abuse lawful process, commit innocent persons to be maliciously prosecuted, without sufficient reasons or probable cause appearing therefor.

83). That the City of New York knew or should have known in the exercise of due and reasonable care that the aforementioned police officer was malicious, racist, vicious, potentially dangerous, negligent and performing perjurious, criminal and illegal acts under the color of law during the course of employment duties.

84). That defendant City of New York was negligent in the hiring, employment, training, retention, management, supervision, screening, testing, evaluating, monitoring, and investigating of the aforementioned police officer.

85). That by reason of and in consequence of said negligence and lack of reasonable care on the part of the defendant City of New York and its agents, servants and/or employees, plaintiff's health was impaired, plaintiff suffered great mental distress, plaintiff was arrested as described hereinabove, plaintiff since suffers from recurring terrifying memories, nightmares, dreams, difficulty in concentrating, irritability, inability to function in common activities (work/hobbies), general tenseness and anxiety , and large sums of money were expended by the plaintiff in defense of the offenses charged.

86). That by reason of the foregoing negligence, plaintiff is entitled compensatory damages in the sum of THREE MILLION DOLLARS (\$3,000,000.00) as against the defendant City of New York .

**AS AND FOR A SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION AS AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS
FOR VIOLATION OF ARTICLE 1, SECTIONS 6, 11 AND 12 OF THE NEW YORK
STATE CONSTITUTION.**

87). Plaintiff repeats, reiterate and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 22, supra., with the same force and effect as if hereinafter set forth at length.

88). That by the aforementioned unlawful, deliberate, malicious, reckless, criminal misconduct, defendants violated Article I, Sections 6, 11 and 12 of the New York State Constitution.

89). That the defendant City of New York directly or indirectly, under color of law and pursuant to official policy, procedure or custom, encouraged, condoned, approved and/or ratified the aforementioned unlawful, deliberate, malicious, reckless, criminal misconduct of the defendant police officer.

90). That the defendant City of New York is responsible and liable for the aforementioned unlawful, deliberate, malicious, reckless, criminal misconduct of the defendant police officer.

91). That the aforementioned unlawful, deliberate, malicious, reckless, criminal misconduct of the defendant police officer resulted in the plaintiff suffering loss of liberty as described hereinabove recurring terrifying memories, nightmares, dreams, difficulty in concentrating, irritability, inability to function in common activities (work/hobbies), general tenseness and anxiety, and large sums of money were expended in defense of the offenses charged, deprivation of liberty without due process of law, punishment without due process of law, deprivation of due process of law, deprivation of the due process right to a fair and impartial New York City court proceedings, deprivation of the due process right to a fair institution of New York City court proceedings, deprivation of the due process right to justice and fair dealing in the institution and continuation of New York City court proceedings, deprivation of the due process right punitive court proceedings in New York City court founded upon proper and adequate evidence, deprivation of the due process right to be shielded from police, prosecutorial and investigatorial

excesses and misconduct in violation of the law, deprivation of the due process right to a fair hearing/trial and violations of plaintiff's rights under Article I, Section 6, 11 and 12 of the New York State Constitution, and under the Constitution and laws of the United States , all of which are violations of clearly established laws.

92). That by reason of the foregoing intentional, unlawful, deliberate, malicious, reckless, criminal misconduct and deliberately indifferent misconduct, the plaintiff is entitled to recover compensatory damages in the sum of THREE MILLION DOLLARS (\$3,000,000.00) as against all defendants, and punitive and/or exemplary damages as a matter of law in the sum of SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS (\$620,000,000.00) and, if applicable, attorney fees as against the individual defendant police officer.

AS AND FOR AN EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS FOR VIOLATIONS OF 42 U.S.C. 1983 (CIVIL RIGHTS DEPRIVATION)

93). Plaintiff repeats, reiterate and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 22, supra., with the same fore and effect as if hereinafter set forth at length.

94). That a result of the defendant police officer's fabrication of evidence and false accusation that plaintiff committed an offense , plaintiff was falsely arrested, falsely imprisoned, maliciously prosecuted, and plaintiff was subjected to abuse of lawful process, all of which deprived plaintiff of his 4th Amendment liberty interests, including the right to freedom of expression under the lest Amendment , in that the plaintiff was , under the conduct of the defendant police officer, had none of these rights, in violation of the statutory rights under 42 USC 1983.

95). That as a result, the plaintiff was punished without due process of law in violation of rights under the lest, 4th, 5th, and l4th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States and in violation of statutory rights under 42 USC 1983.

96). That the defendant police officer's fabrication of evidence and false accusation that plaintiff had committed an offense ,lead to plaintiff's false imprisonment, malicious prosecution, and abuse of process, all of which was perpetrated pursuant to and under color of law and pursuant to official policy, procedure, regulation, and custom of defendant City of New York and its official agencies and bodies.

97). That acting under color of law and pursuant to official policy, regulation and custom defendant City of New York knowingly, intentionally, recklessly or, with deliberate indifference and callous disregard of the plaintiff's constitutional rights and statutory rights, failed to instruct, train, supervise, control, discipline and investigate the agent, servant and/or employee named as defendant in this complaint who is employed in the field of law enforcement and investigation, on a continuing basis to prevent said defendant, in the conduct of official duties from:

(1) acting without probable cause, to commit and cause an unlawful, warrantless , malicious and false arrest of the plaintiff, who was acting in accordance with constitution and statutory rights, privileges and immunities;

(2) acting without probable cause, to commit and cause an unlawful, malicious and false imprisonment of the plaintiff which resulted in an imprisonment, incarceration, detention and deprivation of liberty.

(3). acting without probable cause, to commit and cause an unlawful and malicious prosecution of plaintiff;

(4). committing perjury and offering false statements, falsified evidence, falsified reports, falsified official document, and suppressing evidence and acting in bad faith prior to and before all New York City court proceedings during the prosecution of the plaintiff;

(5). acting without probable cause, to commit and cause an unlawful, malicious and abuse of lawful process, and intentional infliction of emotional distress of the plaintiff, who was acting in accordance with constitutional; and statutory rights, privileges and immunities.

(6). acting without probable cause to punish the plaintiff without due process of law in violation of the plaintiff's liberty interests in violation of the 1st, 4th, 5th, and 14th Amendments rights under the Constitution and other rights, privileges and immunities guaranteed to the plaintiff by the United States Constitution, the laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of the State of New York .

98.). That defendant City of New York , under color of law and pursuant to official policy, procedure and custom, knowingly, intentionally, recklessly or with deliberate indifference and callous disregard of plaintiff's constitutional and statutory rights, did refuse, neglect or fail to supervise and investigate the activities of the above captioned defendant police officer.

99). That the refusal, neglect and failure by the defendant City of New York to supervise and investigate the activities of the above captioned defendant police officer, defendant City of New York allowed and permitted said defendant police officer to engage in the aforementioned misconduct.

100). That defendant City of New York 's refusal, neglect and failure to supervise and investigate the activities of the above captioned defendant police officer directly led to plaintiff's deprivation of liberty without due process of law, punishment without due process of law, deprivation of due process of law, deprivation of the due process right to a fair and impartial hearing/trial, deprivation of the due process right to a fair institution of criminal proceedings, deprivation of the due process right to be shielded from police and investigatorial excesses and misconduct in violation of the law, deprivation of the right to carry and possess any commercial advertisement without being subjected to police searches and seizures, arrest, and prosecution for same, suffered by the plaintiff and violations of the plaintiff's rights under the United States Constitution, 42 U.S.C. 1983 and other laws of the United States , and the Constitution and laws of the State of New York , all of which are violations of clearly established law.

101). That defendant City of New York knew and/or should have known and had reason or opportunity to know that the above captioned defendant police officer engaged in a course and/or pattern of such aforementioned misconduct, including perjury, falsified and suppressed evidence, and the deprivation of liberty without due process of law, deprivation of right to freedom of expression, punishment without due process of law, deprivation of due process of law, deprivation of the due process right to a fair and impartial hearing/trial, deprivation of the due process right to a fair institution of criminal proceedings, deprivation of the due process right to justice and fair dealing in the institution and continuation of criminal proceedings, deprivation of the due process right to be shielded from police and investigatorial excesses and misconduct in violation of the law, and deprivation of the due process right a fair hearing/trial suffered by the plaintiff and violations of the plaintiff's rights under the United States Constitution ,42 U.S.C. 1983 and other laws of the United States , and the Constitution and laws of the State of New York, all of which are violations of clearly established laws.

102). That the defendant City of New York directly or indirectly, under color of law and pursuant to official policy, procedure or custom, encouraged, condoned, approved and/or ratified the aforementioned unlawful, deliberate, malicious, reckless, criminal and wanton misconduct of the above captioned defendant police officer.

103). That the defendant City of New York is responsible and liable for the aforementioned unlawful, deliberate, malicious, reckless, criminal and wanton misconduct of the above captioned defendant police officer.

104). That the aforementioned unlawful, deliberate, malicious, reckless, criminal and wanton misconduct of the above captioned defendant police officer resulted in the plaintiff's loss of liberty and incarceration , plaintiff since suffers from recurring terrifying memories, nightmares, dreams, difficulty in concentrating, irritability, inability to function in common activities (work/hobbies), general tenseness and anxiety, expenditure of large sums of money in defense of offenses charged, deprivation of liberty without due process of law, punishment without due process, deprivation of due process of law, deprivation of the due process right to fair and impartial hearing/trial deprivation of the due process right to fair institution of criminal proceedings, deprivation of the due process right to justice and fair dealing in the institution and continuation of criminal proceedings, deprivation of the due process right to a criminal proceeding founded upon proper and adequate evidence, deprivation of the due process right to be shielded from police and investigatorial excesses and misconduct in violation of the law, deprivation of the due process to a fair hearing/trial and violations of the plaintiff's right under the United States Constitution, 42 U.S.C. 1983 and other laws of the United States , and the Constitution and laws of the State of New York , all of which are violations of clearly established laws.

105). That by reason of the foregoing intentional, unlawful, deliberate, malicious, reckless, criminal, wanton misconduct and deliberately indifferent conduct, plaintiff is entitled to recover compensatory damages in the sum of THREE MILLION DOLLARS (\$3,000,000.00) as against all defendants, and punitive and/or exemplary damages as a matter of law in the sum of SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS (\$620,000,000.00) , and if applicable, attorney fees as against the individual defendant police officer.

AS AND FOR A NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION AS AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS FOR VIOLATION OF 42 USC 1981 & 1982 (DISCRIMINATION AND PROPERTY RIGHTS)

106). Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and realleges each and every allegations contained in paragraph 1 through 22, supra., with the same force and effect as if hereinafter set forth at length.

107). That plaintiff , an African-American/Hispanic citizen was, at all times relevant hereto, engaged in a New York State/City protected activity under the Bottle/Can Return laws of New York State/City of certain beverage containers.

108). That the aforementioned Bottle/Can Return laws does permit any body to obtain monies from any bodega, grocery-store, market selling the identical beverage container in the possession of the plaintiff. That individuals within the City of New York , despite their color, national origin, sexual preference, marital status, disability, creed ,or financial status are permitted to freely participate in the Bottle/Can Return benefits and programs under said laws.

109). That Title 42 USC 1981 protects plaintiff, and like persons, lawful contract from the official interference, acts of arrest, imprisonment, ticketing and prosecution. That plaintiff is a "qualified person" to participate within the Bottle/Can Return program in the City/State of new York .

110). That despite any qualification, the defendants have continuously arrested, ticketed, prosecuted and demanded fines/imprisonment from plaintiff and persons of like race and/or their white associates found in accompany with individuals of individuals like plaintiff. In addition, in 100% of all cases identified and investigated by plaintiff and others liken plaintiff, the defendants have destroyed personal property of said persons, without it being even examined by the state court judges, the state defense attorneys, police labs, and refused, neglected or failed to provide the victims with a "Property Clerk Invoice" for the personal property so destroyed; each subjected to loss of property, ticketed, arrested, imprisoned, some fined and berated by employees of the New York City Police Department, including this defendant police officer.

111). That as a proximate and direct result of the acts/inactions of the defendants hereto, the plaintiff has been denied and deprived of the right to make, enforce contracts, be parties, give evidence before the state court proceedings, and to the full and equal benefits of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons as enjoyed by white citizens, and to be subject to like punishment, pains, penalties, taxes, license and exaction of every kind, and to no other when other individuals are permitted to participate in the benefits of the Bottle/Can Return laws without police interference as complained of herein.

111a). That all citizens of the United States do have the same rights, in every State and Territory, as is enjoyed by white citizens thereof to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property. Furthermore, that the plaintiff has been denied, deprived and refused the protection under the federal laws regarding personal property by the actions taken by the defendants. In that, personal property was seized and destroyed by the defendant police officer, and at the acquiescence of the City of New York whereas the same type of property is never seized or destroyed in a white community, involving white individuals by police officers of the New York City Police Department.

112). That as a direct and proximate result of the action/inaction of the defendants , plaintiff since suffers recurring terrifying memories, nightmares, dreams, difficulty in concentrating, irritability, inability to function in common activities (work/hobbies), general tenseness and anxiety, loss of liberty, personal property, expenditure of large sums of money in defense of the offenses charged.

113). That by reason of the foregoing intentional, concerted, unlawful, malicious, deliberately discriminatory conduct, plaintiff is entitled to recover damages in the sum of THREE MILLION DOLLARS (\$3,000,000.00) as against all defendants, and punitive damages and/or exemplary damages as a matter of law in the sum of SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS (\$620,000,000.00) and, if applicable, attorney fees as against the individual defendant police officer.

AS AND FOR A TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION AS AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS FOR CONSPIRACY WITH RACIAL ANIMUS

114). Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and realleges all of the allegations contained within paragraphs 1 through 22, supra., with the same force and effect as herein a set forth at length.

115). The individual police officer defendants hereto, under color of law, conspired with each other, and with others yet known, reached a mutual understanding, and acted to undertake a course of conduct to injure, oppress, threaten, and intimidate the plaintiff in the free exercise and enjoyment of the rights and privileges and equal protection of the laws secured to him by the Constitution including the rights: to be free from the intentional and unreasonable searches and seizures; to associate and speak freely; to have access and seek redress in the courts; and to be free from false arrest, false imprisonment, and destruction of personal property which are non-contraband in nature.

116). That each police officer named herein was a willing participant in joint action with others yet to be identified, and acting under color of law.

117). It was part of the conspiracy that each officer herein would search the neighbor-hoods and seek out and arrest, ticket and imprison in many instances, handcuff said person behind the back while in police custody, plus stole personal property from said person.

118). In furtherance of the conspiracy, and to conceal the crimes and misconduct of the named police officer(s) all of the defendant , with the exception of the municipality, engaged in a cover-up.

119). The conduct of the defendant was motivated by racial animus and the desire to injure, oppress, threaten, and intimidate plaintiff because of such person's race, and because of that individual's birthplace.

120). Defendants' racial and ethnic animus was clearly expressed by the acts, inaction, behavior, racial epithets and ethnically insulting remarks, and offensive touching directed at the plaintiff during and after the encounter(s) herein complained.

121). That the aforementioned unlawful, deliberate, reckless, criminal and wanton misconduct of the above captioned defendant police officer(s) resulted in the plaintiff's loss of liberty, and incarceration, plaintiff since suffers from recurring terrifying memories, nightmares, dreams, difficulty in concentrating, irritability, inability to function in common activities (work/hobbies), general tenseness and anxiety, expenditure of large sums of money in defense of offenses charged, deprivation of liberty without due process of law, punishment without due process of law; deprivation of due process of law; deprivation of the due process right to fair and impartial hearing/trial; deprivation of the due process right to fair institution of criminal/civil proceedings, deprivation of the due process right to a criminal/civil proceeding founded upon proper and adequate evidence, deprivation of the due process right to be shielded from police and investigatorial excesses and misconduct in violation of the law, deprivation of the due process right to a fair hearing/trial and in complete disregard to the plaintiff's rights under the United States Constitution and laws of the State of New York, all of which are violations of clearly established laws.

122). That by reason of the foregoing intentional, unlawful, deliberate, malicious, reckless, criminal, wanton, misconduct and deliberately indifferent conduct, plaintiff is entitled to recover compensatory damages in the sum of THREE MILLION DOLLARS (\$3,000,000.00) as against the defendant police officers and punitive and/or exemplary damages in the amount of SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS (\$620,000,000.00), and if applicable, attorney fees as against each defendant police officer.

RELIEF

WHEREFORE, plaintiff respectively demand judgment as follows:

- A) Upon each Cause of Action above compensatory and punitive and/or exemplary damages as stated within each;
- B). Attorney fees as applicable upon the entire case;
- C). Declare that the above statutes, on the face, and as construed and applied by the defendants towards plaintiff's ownership, possession and carrying of alcoholic beverage advertisements upon opened cans, bottles, flask or other vessels; in and on the public streets, abridge the free exercise and freedom of speech and/or expression, contrary to the 1st & 14th Amendments to the United States Constitution where defendants do not examine the contents of cans, bottles, vessels or flasks; which bear alcoholic beverage advertisement, for the presence of the proscribed chemical contraband defined within the statutes above; declare defendants acts violate Due Notice/Process of the Laws, Seizure Of Person/Property contrary to the 4th, 5th and 14th Amendments to the United States Constitution.
- D). Declare that the non-application of the above codes, and defendants acts against other individuals who own, possess, and carry advertisements in public on opened non-alcoholic beverage cans, bottles, flasks and other vessels, constitutes violation of the Equal Protection of the Laws when defendants do not test for the alcoholic beverage, or arrest and prosecute such individuals.

E). Declare that the behavior by the defendant violates New York State/City Bottle/Can Return laws as applicable hereto; that all people are permitted under that New York Laws , namely, Section 40-C, Civil Rights Laws, can equally participate in the Bottle/Can Return program regardless of race, color, creed, natural origin, financial status, disability, marital status or sexual preference; can have equal access to thoroughfares on the same basis as White people;

F). Declare that the behavior complained of the defendants violate the rights of persons, including the plaintiff(s) to inherit, purchase, lease sell, hold and convey personal property upon like terms of white citizens;

G). Temporary and permanently enjoin defendants from arresting or prosecuting the plaintiff(s) under the aforementioned statutes, and in the manner complained above, or from the baseless seizure and destruction of plaintiff(s) personal property, including the disposal of any physical evidence, vis, the cans, bottles, plus liquid, which plaintiff(s), i.e., state defendants facing charges of public drinking, may need to refute said charges, and permanent seizure and removal of the NYS Certification for the NYC Police Department, alternatively, due to its continuous disregard for its own laws, and rights of Plaintiff and others similarly affected by the complained of behavior by Police Personnel, ordering the take-over of the NYPD by the Federal Government.

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a jury trial upon the case.

DEFENDANTS ARE WARNED AGAINST VIOLATIONS OF THE LAWS. FEDERAL CRIMINAL COMPLAINT WILL BE SOUGHT FOR VIOLATIONS

4/22/14
DANIEL FILS-AIME

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

/x/ *Daniel Fils-Aime*
DANIEL FILS-AIME

1016 Ocean Avenue, Apt. A-3,
Brooklyn, NY, 11230

EXHIBIT-A

In the case of ***ELKINS ET AL. v. UNITED STATES***, 364 U.S. 206, 80 S. Ct. 1437, 4 L. Ed. 2d 1669 the court in speaking about the imperative of judicial integrity stated:

"In a government of laws," said Mr. Justice Brandeis, "existence of the government will be imperiled if it fails to observe the law scrupulously. Our Government is the potent, the omnipresent teacher. For good or for ill, it teaches the whole people by its example. Crime is contagious. If the Government becomes a lawbreaker, it breeds contempt for law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy."

FREED SLAVE,

-Against-

POLICE'S "NIGGER CHASING" POLICY,

FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINT
